

NOTES ON BASE
This is one map in a series of topographic map sheets covering the entire surface of Mars at nominal scales of 1:25000000 and 1:20000000 (Bartson, 1973, 1976). The major sources of map data were the Mariner 9 television experiment (Bartson and others, 1970) and Viking Orbiter pictures.

ADOPTED FIGURE

The figure of Mars used for the computation of the map projection is an oblate spheroid (flattening of 1/192) with an equatorial radius of 3393.4 km and a polar radius of 3376.2 km. This is not the same spheroid, which is defined below under the heading "Contours".

PROJECTION

The Lambert conformal conic projection is used for this sheet with standard parallels at -35.8° and -39.2° , a scale of 1:43260000 at lat -39° was chosen to match the scale at lat -30° of the adjacent Mercator projections. Longitudes increase from west to east. The first meridian passes through the center of the map. The International Astronomical Union (IAU) has recommended that local consistency is about 10 km.

MAPPING TECHNIQUE

A series of mosaics of Lambert conformal conic projections of Mariner 9 pictures was assembled at 1:5000000.

Shaded relief was portrayed with a perspective illumination from the sun to the west, using albedo techniques outlined by Ing (1972) and Ing and Bridges (1974). Since crater positions of features were taken from the base maps, various computer enhancements of many Mariner 9 and Viking Orbiter pictures besides those in the mosaic were made to improve the representation of the surface as accurately as possible. (Computer enhancement of Mariner 9 pictures is described by Levinthal and others, 1973; Green and others, 1973.)

Shaded relief analysis and synthesis was done by Soren L. Davis.

ALBEDO MARKINGS

The markings superimposed on the shaded relief were hand copied from Mariner 9 pictures that were contrast enhanced to show the most prominent tone variations (Ing and Inge, 1976). The surface in these pictures is illuminated from a variety of angles from the camera line of sight. The markings therefore define the direction of illumination and are not absolute and can not be considered as a true measure of albedo. No attempt was made to use a telescope-albedo data.

Airbrush portrayal of albedo markings was done by Soren L. Davis.

CONTOURS

Planimetric control is provided by photogrammetric triangulation using Mariner 9 pictures (Davis, 1973; Davies and Arthur, 1973) and the radio-tracked images of the spacecraft. The first meridian passed through the center of the map (Fig. 1).

Coordinate grid lines are spaced at 5° intervals of longitude and 5° intervals of latitude.

The contour lines on most of the Mars maps (Wu, 1975) were compiled from Earth-based radar determinations (Downs and others, 1971; Pettengill and others, 1971) and from the Mariner 9 television experiment (Inge, 1976). The ultraviolet spectrometer (Hord and others, 1974), infrared interferometer spectrometer (Conrad and others, 1973), and stereoscopic Mariner 9 television pictures (Wu and others, 1975) were also used.

Formal analysis of the accuracy of topographic elevations has not been made. The estimated vertical accuracy of such sources of data indicates a probable error of 1 to 2 km.

COLOR

No attempt was made on the map to indicate precisely the color of the Martian surface, although the color used does approximate it.

NOMENCLATURE

All names on this sheet are approved by the International Astronomical Union (IAU, 1974, 1980). Double and triple letter designations for craters refer to position of the crater on the map, and are based on increasing longitude and decreasing latitude; the alphabet (I and O omitted) runs in the direction of increasing longitude. The triple letter designation of the quadrangle is the same as that of the quadrangle followed by double or triple letters. The prefix PHA identifying the Phaethontis quadrangle is part of the complete designation but, for brevity, is not shown on the map. Craters having triple letter designations for the quadrangle are shown in parentheses. Where craters lie mostly on one map, their lettering is derived from the other map; where craters lie exactly on the boundary of two maps, their lettering is derived from the eastern or southern map.

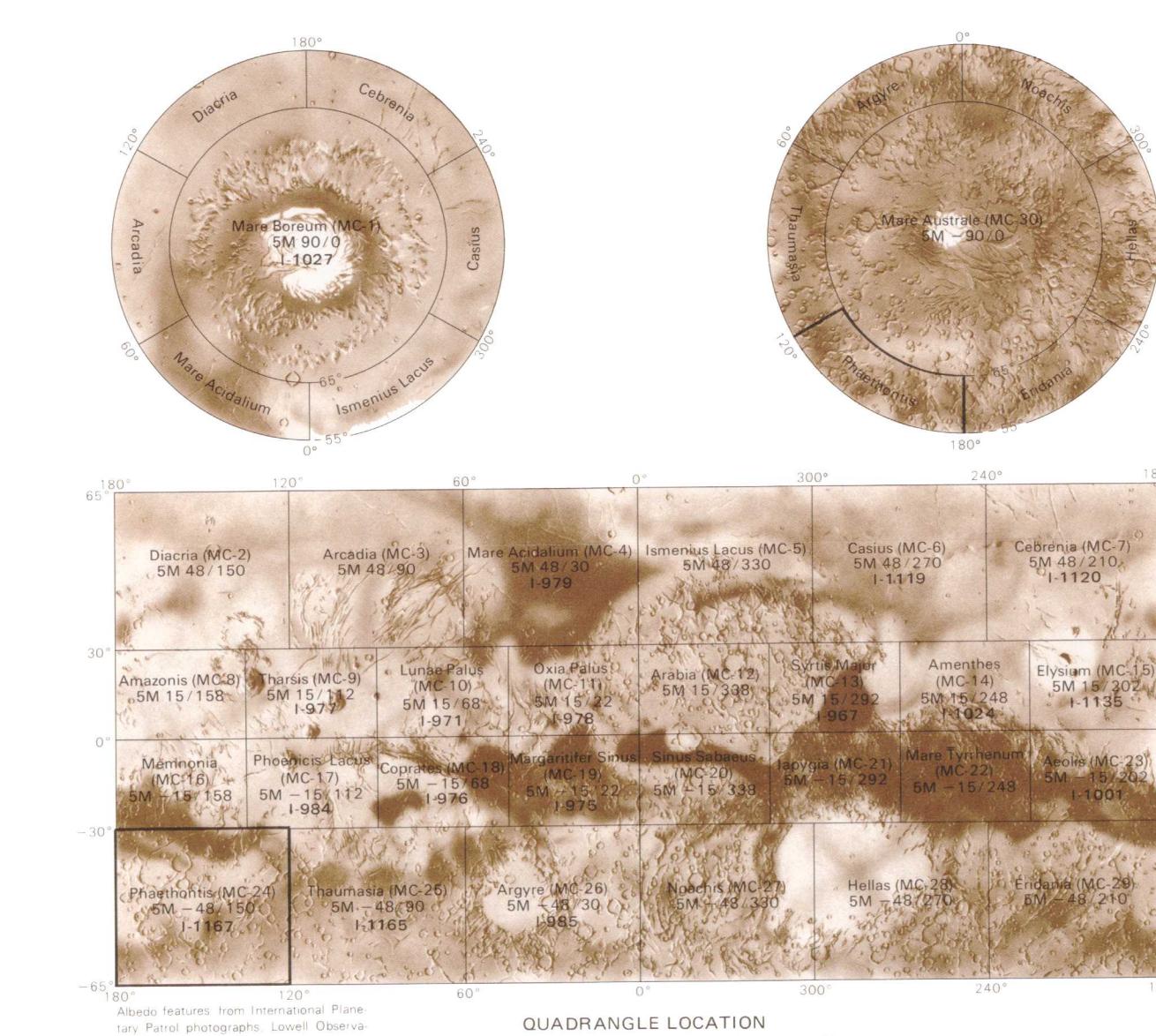
MC-24 Abbrivation for Mars Chart 24.
M 5M -48/150 RMC Abbrivation for Mars 1:5000000 series; center of sheet, lat -48° , long 150° ; shaded relief map, R, with albedo markings, C.

REFERENCES

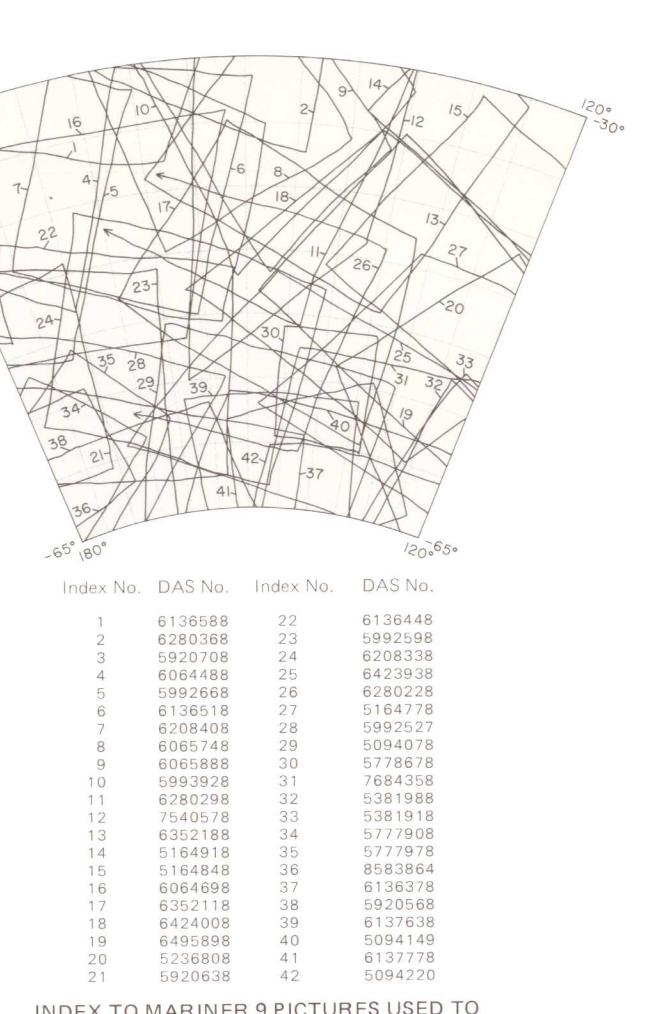
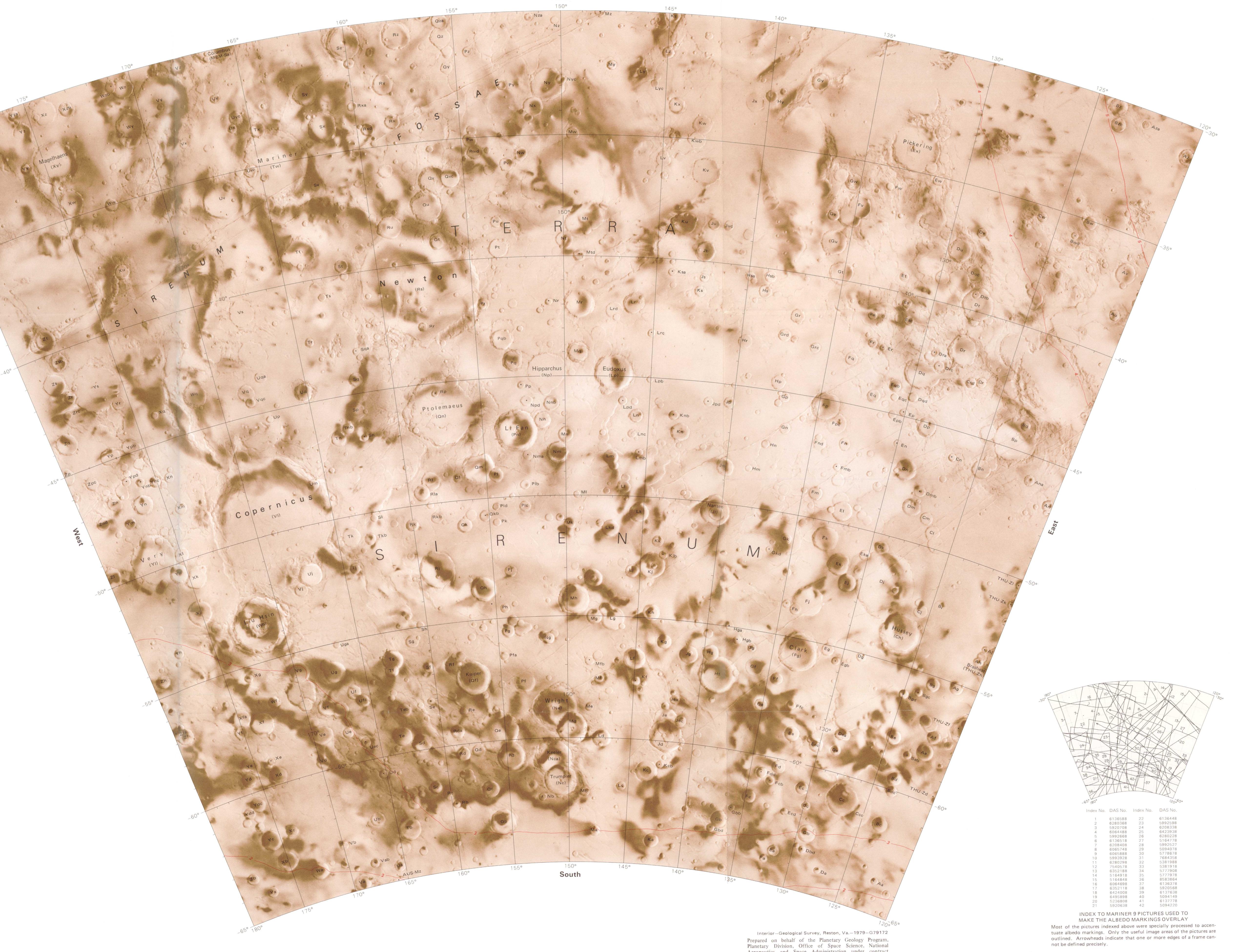
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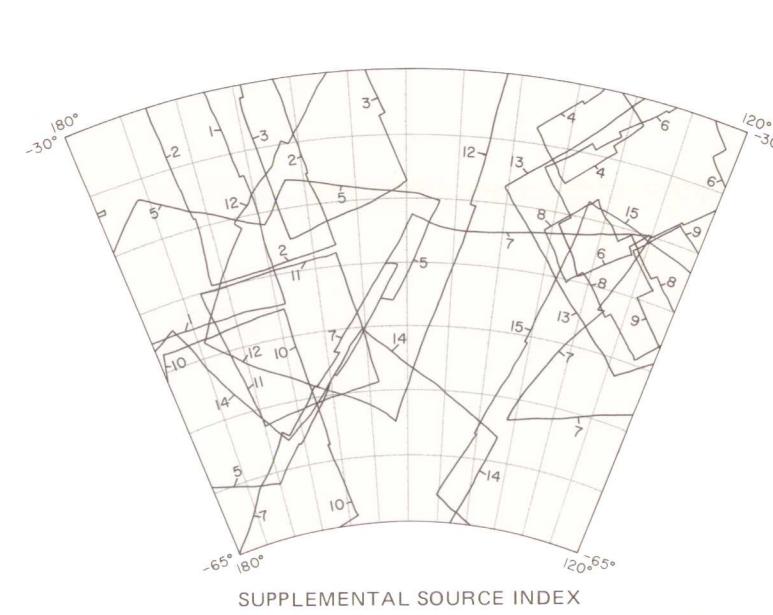
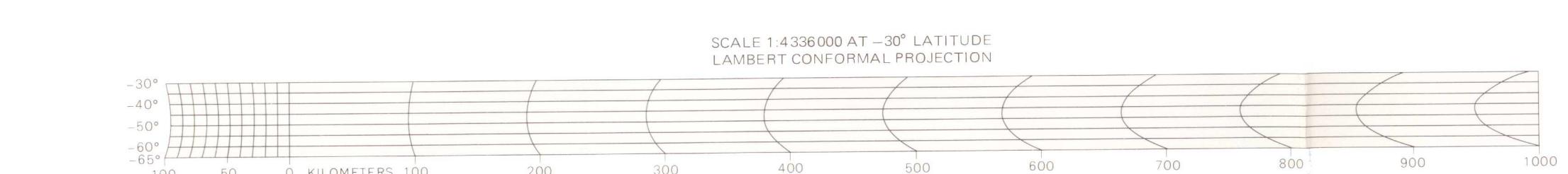


QUADRANGLE LOCATION
Number preceded by 1 refers to published topographic map



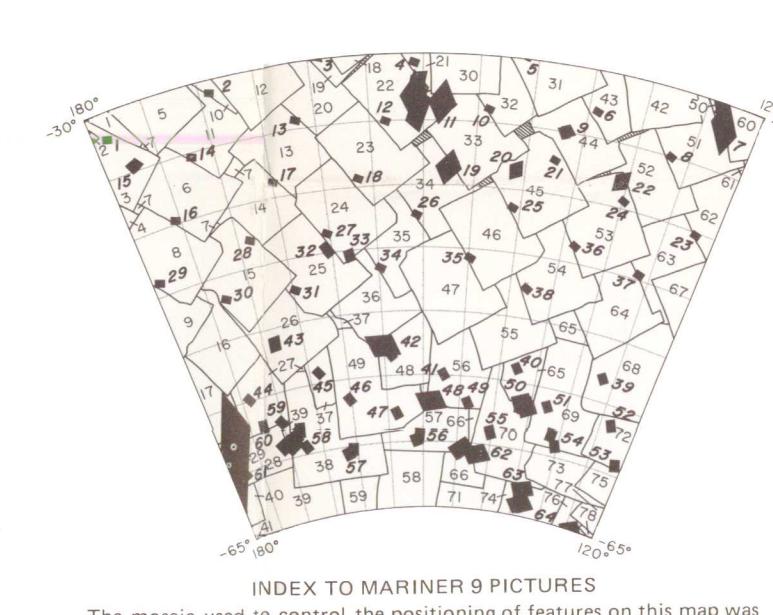
INDEX TO MARINER 9 PICTURES USED TO
MAKE THE ALBEDO MARKINGS OVERLAY

Most of the numbered areas are roughly square and are oriented to accentuate albedo markings. Only the useful image areas of the pictures are outlined. Arrowheads indicate that one or more edges of a frame cannot be defined precisely.



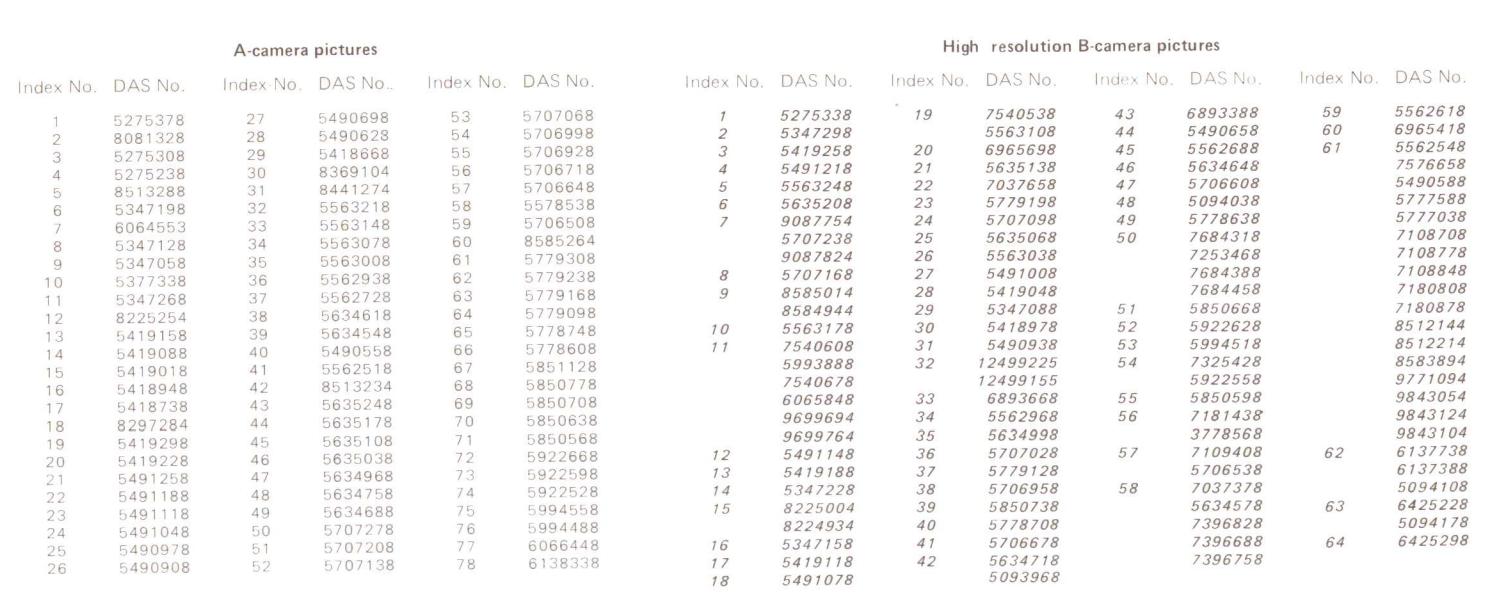
SUPPLEMENTAL SOURCE INDEX

Viking pictures were used where available to clarify Mariner 9 data. The outline for each sequence of pictures is shown.



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INDEX TO MARINER 9 PICTURES

The mosaic used to control the positioning of features on this map was made with the Mariner 9 A-camera pictures outlined above, as identified by the numbers in the index. The numbers are given for the cross-hatched areas. Also shown by solid black rectangles are the high-resolution B-camera pictures, identified by italicized numbers. The DAS numbers may differ slightly (usually by 3) among various versions of the same picture.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE PHAETHONTIS QUADRANGLE OF MARS

MC-24
M 5M -48/150 RMC
1979



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